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INFORMATION PAPER

ON THE SOURCES OF

LABOUR STATISTICS

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Population Surveys

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- INQUIRIES -** If you want to know more about the detail shown in this paper, telephone Mr Greg Bray on Sydney (02) 268-4408, call at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney, or write to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Box 796 GPO, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.
- If you want copies of any publications mentioned in this paper, telephone Information Services on Sydney (02) 268-4611, call at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney, or write to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Box 796 GPO, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

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INTRODUCTION

In general, labour statistics relate to the labour market or the conditions under which people participate in that market. They cover such topics as employment, unemployment, the labour force, job vacancies, overtime, wage rates, average weekly earnings, industrial disputes, industrial accidents, trade unions, and related matters.

2. The main purposes of this paper are to:
 - a. describe the principal sources of labour statistics; and to
 - b. comment on the comparability of related data from different sources.

The paper is not intended to provide comprehensive documentation on the conceptual/definitional bases of ABS labour statistics, per se. These are covered in other official publications, which are referenced. Conceptual/definitional aspects are, however, dealt with to the extent appropriate to the purposes of this paper.

3. ABS publications which contain labour statistics from specific collections are indicated throughout this paper. Labour statistics are also covered in a number of general ABS publications including: the Australian and State Year Books, "Labour Statistics, Australia" (6101.0), "Social Indicators, Australia" (4101.0) and "Time Series Data on Magnetic Tape and Microfiche" (1311.0). Details of these and all other ABS publications are listed in "Catalogue of Publications, Australia" (1101.0) which is available, free of charge, from any ABS Office. In addition, published information represents only a limited range of data that can be made available from most ABS collections. Users requiring unpublished data should contact the ABS.

ABS SOURCES

The Census of Population and Housing

4. The Population Census - the largest collection undertaken by the ABS - is, inter alia, an important source of labour statistics. Census questions have traditionally covered the labour force status and characteristics of the population and this information can be related to other demographic and social data collected in the census.

5. Before 1966, when the first of the quinquennial censuses was conducted, labour force questions were largely based on an 'usual activity' concept. Since then, however, they have been designed to reflect the labour force status and characteristics of the population in terms of their actual activity in the week before the census, thus reflecting current circumstances and in the process removing the subjectivity associated with deciding what constituted the 'usual' situation in many border-line cases. This approach conforms to the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation and follows that adopted in the Labour Force Survey introduced by the ABS in 1960 (see below).

6. One of the principal advantages of the census is that it provides data at small geographic levels and for particular groups in society, and is able to provide detailed disaggregations by occupation, industry, educational attainment, and so on. Census data are made available in the form of conventional publications, on microfiche and on magnetic tape, including special tabulations requested by users. These are identified in "Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables" (2139.0). A summary of the main releases from the 1981 Census containing labour force data for New South Wales is provided at Attachment A.

Population Surveys

7. ABS population surveys are based on a geographic framework covering the whole of Australia. The survey frame is used for the Monthly Population Survey (i.e.,

the Labour Force Survey and associated monthly supplementary survey topics), Special Supplementary Surveys and other population surveys conducted from time to time on particular topics. Special Supplementary Surveys are generally omnibus surveys covering topics considered too complex or sensitive to be incorporated into a monthly supplementary survey.

The Labour Force Survey

8. The Labour Force Survey has been conducted since November 1960. In the early years, it was confined to the State capital cities, but has been conducted Australia-wide since February 1964. The survey was conducted quarterly until November 1977 and has been carried out monthly since February 1978.

9. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 33,000 houses, flats, etc. in Australia and about 9,500 in N.S.W.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.). In total, it covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia (about one-half of one per cent of the population of N.S.W.). The population survey is designed to produce estimates at the national, capital city statistical division/balance of State and regional levels. Therefore, in setting up the sample, Australia is firstly classified into States and Territories, with each State then being divided into capital city and balance of State. These major areas are then divided into smaller regions (based on statistical divisions or sub-divisions), which are further split into strata. A list of population survey regions in N.S.W. is given at Attachment D.

10. To date, very limited population survey data have been released below the State level. However, in response to continuing demand, the ABS is currently investigating, in close consultation with users, the feasibility of producing estimates for a number of geographic regions within the State. These regions will be large, conform to standard statistical boundaries and be stable over time. Estimates for smaller regions may be made available to service user requirements but, in all releases, the relative standard error of the estimates will not exceed 25 per cent. Consideration will also be given to the use of special purpose regions in surveys that relate to topics such as health and education where administrative regions may differ from the standard published regions.

11. Labour Force Survey information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview week.

12. Survey information is used to classify the population according to labour force status (i.e., as employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force) according to concepts and definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation. Demographic information (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is also collected in order that cross-classifications with the labour force data can be made. The questions asked each month are included in "Information Paper : Questionnaires used in the Labour Force Survey, Australia" (6232.0). A detailed description of the scope, coverage, concepts, definitions and classifications used in the Labour Force Survey is given in the publications listed below.

Labour Force Survey Publications

13. a. "The Labour Force, Australia (Preliminary Estimates)" (6202.0), issued monthly, contains preliminary estimates of the labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 and over for Australia and each State and Territory;
- b. "The Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0), also issued monthly, contains final estimates, and in greater detail, on such topics as the labour force

status of young people by age, labour force participation rates, hours worked by employed persons, and the age and marital status of persons not in the labour force. Industry and occupation details are shown quarterly; and

- c. "The Labour Force, Australia" (6204.0), issued annually, contains very detailed estimates of the labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 and over, together with estimates for earlier periods.

14. In addition to the above publications, a number of State-specific publications are produced by the ABS. In New South Wales, "The Labour Force, New South Wales" (6201.1) is issued quarterly. The data in this publication include employed persons by industry, age, occupation, and full-time/part-time status. For unemployed persons, statistics are published by occupation and industry of previous employment, and age and duration of unemployment.

Labour Force Supplementary Survey Topics and Publications

15. The results of ABS supplementary surveys are published separately. They cover a wide variety of labour related topics, many of which are repeated annually. Lists of topics are provided at Attachments B and C. A booklet entitled "Population Survey Program, 1984", issued by the N.S.W. Office of ABS provides 1984 survey topic descriptions, their frequency, data item content, collection and publication units, and the standard labour force and demographic variables from the Labour Force Survey which are available for cross-classification.

Labour Market Sector and Flows

16. In 1982, in an attempt to rationalise and upgrade the collection of labour force and related data from ABS population surveys, a framework was drawn up to delineate major sectors of the labour market in terms of demand for data on the characteristics of each sector as well as the flow between sectors. A brief description of the framework is given below.

17. Entrance (and re-entrance) to the Labour Force. The major source of labour force growth arises through the transition into the labour force of leavers from schools, colleges and universities and from net overseas migration. In addition, some persons re-enter the labour force after a period of absence (e.g., women who have been looking after children). Data considered relevant to entrance to the labour force include, in addition to basic labour force and demographic variables, educational qualifications, labour force experience and intentions, and nature of job search.

18. The Labour Force. Classification of persons in the labour force to those fully employed, under-employed and unemployed provides a picture of the extent of labour under-utilisation. Data considered relevant to the labour force include, in addition to basic demographic variables, employment characteristics (e.g., industry, occupation, labour mobility), working conditions, earnings, and unemployment characteristics (e.g., duration of unemployment, difficulties of finding work, reasons left last job).

19. Exit from the Labour Force. The major reason for leaving the labour force relates to retirement of older workers. However, there are other significant withdrawals. Most notably these are: the temporary exit to study, the short or long term departure to care for children, and in times of economic downturn, persons wanting work may not look for work due to the belief that no jobs are available (discouraged job seekers). Data considered relevant to exits from the labour force include, in addition to basic demographic variables, labour force experience, educational qualifications, major activity, source of income, housing arrangements, and reason for leaving the labour force.

Reliability of the Estimates

20. In using the data from the population surveys, it must be remembered that the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings and are therefore subject to sampling variability, which means that they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. Standard errors of the main aggregates and movements (where relevant) are shown in the various publications containing data from these surveys.

Seasonal Adjustment

21. Statistical techniques (known broadly as seasonal analysis) can be used to evaluate the normal seasonal influences operating on a series which enable that series to be seasonally adjusted, i.e., to have the estimated effects of normal seasonal influences removed from them. The principal series derived from the Labour Force Survey are published on a seasonally adjusted basis, for Australia. Further information on seasonal analysis and the seasonal adjustment techniques used by the ABS can be obtained from "Seasonally Adjusted Indicators, Australia" (1308.0).

The Employer Survey System

22. For many years, the two principal series of employment statistics produced by the ABS had been the employment series derived from the Labour Force Survey (based on a sample of households) and the Civilian Employee Series derived from data obtained from employers' payroll records (mainly payroll tax returns, in the case of the private sector).

23. Employers' payroll tax records were used to obtain numbers of civilian employees, to produce an average weekly earnings series and to create a framework for other employer-based surveys. Following a review of the Civilian Employees Series in 1981, it was decided to discard payroll tax records as a source of the employment and earnings series, primarily because significant and frequent increases to payroll tax exemption limits meant that a large and unknown number of small businesses were excluded. This information is now collected directly from employers. The following employer surveys are now conducted by the ABS:

- a. Average Weekly Earnings (quarterly);
- b. Employment and Earnings (quarterly);
- c. Overtime (quarterly);
- d. Job Vacancies (quarterly); and
- e. Employee Earnings and Hours (biennial).

24. The information produced from these surveys differs to some extent from one survey to another, both in terms of the data items themselves and the level of accuracy of the survey results. This is because some surveys produce results which are more in the nature of current indicators while others are required for structural analysis. This requirement for different levels of accuracy has in turn led to differences in sample sizes between the surveys. However, the samples for each of the surveys are selected from a common frame (the ABS register of businesses), the same statistical unit is used in the surveys (mainly an Enterprise-State unit, though with some Enterprise-State-Industry units), and the same definitions (where possible) are used.

25. Each of the surveys is discussed in turn below. As with population surveys, it must be remembered that estimates from the employer surveys are based on information obtained from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variability. This means that the estimates may differ from figures which would have been obtained from a census of all employers. One measure of the likely difference is given by

the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate can vary by chance because only a sample of employers was included. Standard errors of the main aggregates and movements (where relevant) are shown in the various publications containing data from these surveys.

Average Weekly Earnings Survey (quarterly)

26. In September 1981, a new quarterly survey of some 3,500 private and government employers in Australia based on the ABS register of businesses was introduced to obtain employment and earnings information to produce a new series on average weekly earnings. Previously, estimates of average weekly earnings were derived from particulars of employment and wages and salaries recorded on payroll tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance.

27. This new survey was introduced in two stages. An interim Quarterly Survey of Earnings - Part A (QSE-A) was run from September quarter 1981 to December quarter 1983; and in September quarter 1983 the present Average Weekly Earnings Survey (AWE) was introduced, based on a newly selected and larger sample drawn from the ABS register of businesses which had been substantially upgraded over the previous two years.

28. As the primary aim of the new series is to measure the trend of average weekly earnings employers are asked to provide the total regular earnings paid to employees and the number of employees involved. A summary of the main differences in concepts, methods and scope of the old and the new earnings series is published in "Information Paper. Average Weekly Earnings : New Series to Replace Former Payroll Tax Based Series" (6336.0). First results of the Average Weekly Earnings Survey are expected to be published in June 1984 in "Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (Preliminary)" (6301.0). These results will cover the September and December quarters 1983 and March quarter 1984. Final figures will be released at a later date in "Average Weekly Earnings, Australia" (6302.0). These publications previously contained data from the QSE-A Survey.

29. In the December quarter of this new survey, a more detailed dissection of earnings is obtained (Managerial/Non-Managerial, Adult/Junior, etc.) as well as information on the total hours paid for in the survey week (a week in November). This information is published in "Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia" (6304.0) and replaces that which had previously been obtained through the annual October Survey of Earnings and Hours (a survey based mainly on lists of employers subject to payroll tax).

Survey of Employment and Earnings (quarterly)

30. This large scale survey replaced the previous payroll tax based Civilian Employees Series, which ceased after June quarter 1981, and the monthly collection of employment and wages from government employees, which ceased in June 1983. The new survey, as with the AWE Survey, was introduced in two stages. An interim survey, viz., the Quarterly Survey of Earnings - Part B (QSE-B) was introduced in September quarter 1981 and will continue until June quarter 1984. The QSE-B is based on a small-scale sample of private employers obtained from the ABS register of businesses.

31. The Survey of Employment and Earnings was introduced from the September quarter 1983 (June quarter 1983 in respect of government employers) and will collect data on monthly employment and all quarterly earnings (not just regular earnings) paid from a sample of about 20,000 private employers and from all government employers in Australia. It will form the basis of a new series of employment estimates. First results of the new survey - for September quarter 1983 - are expected to be released in May 1984 in "Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia" (6248.0). For future quarters, preliminary results will be released in "Employed

Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (Preliminary)" (6247.0) and final results in "Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia" (6248.0).

Overtime Survey (quarterly)

32. From July 1979 to June 1981, the ABS conducted a monthly sample survey of employers, by telephone, to obtain information about overtime hours worked by employees. In this two year period, the survey did not show sufficient month-to-month variation to warrant the continuation of the survey as a monthly collection. Therefore, since August 1981, the survey has been conducted quarterly (in August, November, February and May). The survey is generally conducted in respect of the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of each survey month. Data are published by State and Territory and by broad industry groups in "Overtime, Australia" (6330.0).

Job Vacancies Survey (quarterly)

33. Surveys of job vacancies were conducted in March each year from 1974 to 1978 and quarterly by telephone from May 1977 to May 1978, after which they were suspended. The quarterly surveys were reintroduced in May 1979. The sample and method of collection used for the Job Vacancy Survey are the same as for the Overtime Survey. Both are conducted by telephone in order to make it as easy as possible for respondents to supply the information, and to speed up the collection of data and publication of results. Data are published by State and Territory and for broad industry groups in "Job Vacancies, Australia" (6231.0).

34. For overtime and job vacancies, a new series has been introduced as a result of the implementation of a new sample selected from the ABS register of businesses. The old series based on a sample drawn largely from lists of employers subject to payroll tax was terminated after the December quarter 1983 collection. To provide a statistical link between the 'old' and the 'new' series, both were conducted for the December quarter 1983.

Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours (biennial)

35. A survey to obtain information on earnings and hours was conducted each May from 1974 to 1981. Commencing in 1983 surveys are to be conducted biennially. Employers selected in the survey select a sample of their employees, in accordance with ABS instructions, and report details of earnings and hours and some individual characteristics in respect of the selected employees. Data are then produced on the distribution and composition of weekly earnings and hours cross-classified by State and Territory, sex, industry, occupation, whether adults or juniors, and whether working full-time or part-time. Statistics of average and median earnings and hours are also produced. This information is published in "Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia (Preliminary)" (6305.0) and "Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia" (6306.0).

36. Further details on the new statistical series outlined above are to be published in "Information Paper. New Statistical Series : Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime", to be released shortly.

Other Labour Collections

Award Rates of Pay Indexes

37. Indexes of weekly and hourly award rates of pay are updated monthly, mainly as a result of advices of award variations from a representative sample of awards and determinations of industrial tribunals or in collective agreements registered with them. The construction of these award rates of pay indexes is similar in general design to other indexes such as the Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price

Indexes. Minimum weekly rates of pay applicable to the selected award designations are expressed as index numbers such that June 1976 = 100.0. The weighted average minimum weekly rates of pay for each individual series, e.g., occupational groups and industries across States and Australia, are also expressed as index numbers equal to 100.0 at June 1976. Indexes are published for adult males and adult females by State, industry and jurisdiction of award (i.e., Federal or State) in "Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia" (6312.0), issued monthly.

Industrial Disputes

38. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from government departments and authorities (including industrial arbitration authorities), trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occur. Data are published on the number of disputes, workers involved, working days lost, estimated loss in wages, duration, cause, and method of settlement in "Industrial Disputes, Australia" (6321.0 and 6322.0) issued monthly and quarterly respectively.

Trade Unions

39. Questionnaires are sent to individual trade unions annually in December. Statistics derived from these returns are published by State, sex, size and jurisdiction of union and proportion of membership in "Trade Union Statistics, Australia" (6323.0). It should be noted that there is no consistent treatment of some aspects of membership, such as whether or not members are financial or employed. Because of the nature of unions, data by industry or occupation are not available from this source. However, information on these items and on the characteristics of members of unions can be obtained through questions in supplementary population surveys. One such survey was conducted in March to May 1982. Results were published in "Trade Union Members, Australia" (6325.0).

Industrial Accidents

40. At present, statistics on industrial accidents and workers' compensation are published in respect of all States (except Victoria), based on returns from insurers or claims made by workers. However, publications and data are not consistent or standardised between States and there are a number of important gaps in coverage, e.g., Australian Government employees are excluded. Consequently, there are no national totals. Published data include a variety of items such as type and duration of disability as well as industry of employment, age, sex, type of injury, agency of accident, etc. Some steps are being taken to improve the standardisation of concepts, definitions and data items and it is hoped that in time the coverage can be increased, the ultimate aim being the production of uniform national statistics. Meanwhile, the user can only obtain State specific data.

Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys

41. In 1968-69, the ABS introduced a system of integrated economic data collections using a common framework of reporting units, common concepts and definitions, and a standard industrial classification, thus enabling comparative analysis across different industry sectors. A wide range of financial and other data, including employment and wages and salaries are available. Details of employment include dissections between working proprietors and employees and between males and females, while the wages and salaries data relate to gross earnings before taxation and other deductions. The data are available by industry class and in some cases by local government area.

42. Integrated economic data collections are conducted annually in respect of the manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas, and agricultural finance sectors and periodically in respect of retail trade, wholesale trade, construction, and some selected services industries. A transport industry survey is planned in respect of 1984-85. These collections are drawn from the same frame (the ABS register of businesses) as is used in the Employer Survey System discussed above.

43. Major publications from these collections include the following :

- a. "Manufacturing Establishments : Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia" (8203.0);
- b. "Electricity and Gas Establishments : Details of Operations, Australia" (8208.0);
- c. "Construction Industry Survey, Industry Concentration Statistics, Private Sector, Australia" (8723.0);
- d. "Private Sector Construction Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia" (8714.0);
- e. "Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments : Details of Operations by Industry Class, New South Wales" (8622.1); and
- f. "Enterprise Statistics, Details by Industry Class, Australia, (Enterprises Mainly Engaged in Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas)" (8103.0).

44. Employment details on a regional basis are also published in a number of publications including the following :

- a. "Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments : Industry and Commodity Details for Statistical Retail Areas, New South Wales" (8623.1); and
- b. "Census of Manufacturing Establishments : Small Area Statistics by Industry, New South Wales" (8203.1).

National Accounts

45. Wages, salaries and supplements contribute approximately 55 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product.

46. The Survey of Employment and Earnings (described above) is designed, inter alia, to produce estimates of non-farm wages and salaries for national accounting purposes. It replaces the Quarterly Survey of Earnings - Part B introduced in September quarter 1981 as an interim measure, when the payroll tax series was discontinued. Farm wages and salaries are estimated from data obtained in the Agricultural Finance Survey. Supplements to wages and salaries are calculated annually using statistics of Workers' Compensation insurance and superannuation funds.

47. Estimates of wages and salaries obtained from the ABS integrated economic collections are also used within the Australian system of national accounts.

48. A small Pay Periodicity Survey was conducted in respect of September quarter 1981, in order to assist in estimating the effects of changes in the seasonal pattern between the payroll tax data underlying the series prior to December quarter 1981 and the Quarterly Survey of Earnings data underlying the series from December quarter 1981. It is intended that another Pay Periodicity Survey be conducted in respect of September quarter 1984.

49. Accounts in which wages, salaries and supplements form a major component include:

- a. Domestic Production Account;
- b. National Income and Outlay Account;
- c. Household Income and Outlay Account;
- d. Farm Income Account; and
- e. Input-output tables.

In these accounts, the figure of the wages, salaries and supplements is shown as a total figure.

50. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is published by industry division (classified by the Australian Standard Industrial Classification) and its principal components (including wages, salaries and supplements) in "Australian National Accounts : Gross Product by Industry" (5211.0). Additional industry detail is provided in "Australian National Accounts : Input-Output Tables" (5209.0) and related publications.

Industry and Occupation Classifications

51. In ABS collections, industry is classified for statistical purposes according to the "Australian Standard Industrial Classification" (ASIC), 1978 edition (1201.0 and 1202.0). The ASIC defines individual industries in the economy so that the scope of different collections can be specified without any gaps or overlap between them. The ASIC classification is broadly convertible to the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations' Statistical Commission.

52. Similarly, occupation is mainly classified for statistical purposes according to the "Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Australia", Revised June 1981 (1206.0). However, because of deficiencies with this and other occupation classifications, the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) is currently being developed as a joint project of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (DEIR) and the ABS. (The other major official occupation classification currently in use in Australia is that used by the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) for the purpose of matching persons seeking jobs and job vacancies.) The new classification will be introduced into the 1986 Census of Population and Housing and into most ABS manpower collections and by the CES at about the same time.

NON-ABS SOURCES

Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (DEIR)

53. DEIR produces a quarterly publication "Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics". This publication was first issued for June 1983, replacing the booklet "Commonwealth Employment Service Main Business Transactions". It provides CES statistics on persons unemployed awaiting placement and unfilled vacancies at the end of the quarter (the regular collection of which was terminated after March 1981 and resumed in June 1983). It also provides statistics on persons registering (with separate details on persons who are Aboriginal or handicapped), vacancies notified and vacancies filled during the month or quarter.

54. DEIR collects employment details from its monthly Survey of Employment in Larger Manufacturing Establishments. The framework of the survey is based on lists of factories compiled by the various CES offices and updated every two years.

55. In the metropolitan area, the survey generally covers private factories with 100 or more employees and smaller factories (50-99 employees) which are subject to frequent Industry Assistance Commission (IAC) enquiries (e.g., footwear). In country areas, most factories with 50 or more employees are included in the survey. Overall, the survey includes in each State at least 70 per cent of factories employing 100 or more persons.

56. Employers co-operating in the survey are asked to supply, as at the last pay-day in the month, the number of employees in the factory and, of those employed in the factory office, those staff whose employment is directly related to the manufacturing activity carried out in the factory.

57. Details on employment by industry group (as defined by DEIR) were previously contained in the publication "Monthly Review of the Employment Situation". This publication has been discontinued.

58. The current quarterly DEIR publication "Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics" excludes employment details from the above survey. However, they are available on request. (The industry classification has now been changed to conform with ASIC.)

Department of Social Security (DSS)

59. DSS produces a number of publications showing a wide range of statistics including details on recipients of pensions, benefits and family allowances.

60. The DSS data on unemployment benefit recipients represent the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit, such persons having satisfied the appropriate criteria of eligibility for such benefit.

61. In addition to the published data specified below, further information can be obtained from printouts/microfiche available from the Statistics Section, Research and Statistics Branch, Development Division, DSS, Canberra. The major DSS publications which include statistics on unemployment benefit recipients are :

- a. "Four Weekly Digest of Statistics";
- b. "Survey of Unemployment Benefit Recipients" (quarterly);
- c. "Quarterly Summary of Statistics"
- d. "Pocket Compendium of Income Security Statistics" (quarterly);
- e. "Recipients of Pensions, Benefits and Family Allowances in Postcode Districts" for each State (annually); and
- f. "Ten Year Statistical Summary" (annually).

Bureau of Labour Market Research (BLMR)

62. BLMR is the research arm of DEIR. It was established in July 1980 and is responsible for a program of research and analysis aimed at improving understanding of labour market operations as a basis of developing manpower policies and programs. BLMR's functions are to undertake staff research and analysis leading to publication of the results, to sponsor labour market research by other bodies and institutions, and to liaise with all organisations interested in labour market research so that advances in understanding of the labour market are widely known and used.

63. BLMR produces a quarterly publication "Bulletin of Labour Market Research". The publication contains details on various research projects on labour market related topics either undertaken or sponsored by BLMR.

64. Projects sponsored recently include:

- a. "Study of Labour Markets in Rural Australia" by Dr Roy Powell, team leader (University of New England); and
- b. "National Conference on Australian Wage Determination" by the Centre for Industrial Relations Research (University of New England).

NSW Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)

65. The availability of reliable labour market statistics has long been recognised as essential to the effective planning of training for skilled occupations. To this end DIR, with assistance from the ABS, initiated in October 1981 a Survey of Tradesmen and Apprentices in New South Wales with a view to providing basic statistics on the skilled trade labour force, particularly in the main urban regions (Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions).

66. Survey questionnaires were mailed to approximately 20,000 establishments in New South Wales. Agricultural establishments and private households employing staff were excluded. The industry classification used was the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

67. For more detailed information regarding the survey, reference should be made to the DIR publication "Survey of Tradesmen and Apprentices, New South Wales, October 1981".

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

Employment**The Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Employment and Earnings**

68. Employment figures from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are not directly comparable with those derived from the Survey of Employment and Earnings for a number of reasons, including:

- a. the LFS is based on a multi-stage area sample of dwellings and the information is obtained from occupants of those selected dwellings. In the Survey of Employment and Earnings, the information is obtained directly from a sample of private employers and from all government employers;
- b. the LFS covers all employed persons and therefore includes employees, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. The employer-based series relates to employees, excluding those private sector employees of enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and those employed in private households;
- c. the LFS measures persons, whereas the Survey of Employment and Earnings measures jobs, i.e., the employer-based survey would double-count persons who are multiple job-holders;
- d. in the LFS, the prime criteria for classifying a person to a particular labour force category (such as employed) is his actual activity in the week prior to interview. In the employer-based series, the employment figures are based on the number of employees who received pay for any part of the last pay-period ending on or before specified dates towards the middle of each month; and
- e. there are also other detailed definitional differences between the two series.

Unemployment**The Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) Statistics**

69. The LFS estimates of the number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work may differ from the CES figure of the number of persons awaiting placement in full-time employment for a number of reasons, including the following:

- a. the LFS estimates include some unemployed persons (particularly females) who do not register with the CES;
- b. the LFS estimates exclude persons who work for one hour or more during the survey week, although they may be registered with the CES - for example, because they become unemployed during the week or work for only short periods. In February 1984, there were 545,400 persons in Australia (139,300 males and 406,100 females) who were employed between 1-15 hours weekly. It is probable that a significant number of these persons, particularly the "males" and the "not married females" (126,600), would be registered with the CES;
- c. the LFS estimates exclude persons registered as unemployed who find jobs but do not notify the CES of their changed situation;
- d. the LFS estimates represent averages over a two week period whereas the CES figures refer to numbers registered on the Friday nearest the end of the month. This timing difference is particularly important in periods when there are substantial rises or falls in unemployment or in registrations with the CES;
- e. the LFS estimates are based on actual activity, i.e., persons have to be actively looking for work to be counted as unemployed. Persons who may no longer be available for work may be included as unemployed by the CES; and
- f. the LFS estimates are subject to sampling variability.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Department of Social Security (DSS) Statistics

70. There are substantial differences between these series. The LFS measures unemployment according to definitions which conform closely to those recommended by the International Labour Organisation. The DSS data indicate the number of persons being paid unemployment benefits. The main reasons for the differences between the two series are shown below:

- a. the LFS unemployment estimates exclude those who have not actively looked for work at any time during the four weeks up to the end of the survey week. Thus, discouraged job seekers (i.e., persons who want a job but are not actively looking for work because they believe that they would be unable to find a job for work-related reasons - for example, they are too young, too old, have language or racial difficulties, lack the necessary training, skills or experience, or there are no jobs in their locality or in their line of work) are excluded from the LFS estimates. Also excluded are persons who want a job but are not actively looking for work because of personal or family circumstances, such as ill-health, physical disability, or because they are looking after children or other relatives. Some of these people excluded from the LFS unemployment estimates could be included in DSS statistics. Indeed, it could reasonably be expected that there would be a number of discouraged job seekers among those who have been in receipt of unemployment benefit continuously for long periods;
- b. the LFS counts as employed a number of persons who have a legitimate entitlement to unemployment benefits. These are mainly persons who work for one hour or more during the survey week for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job, business or on a farm. If that work is part-time or casual, income derived from it may not disqualify the recipient from benefit although it may affect the rate payable;
- c. the changes to the unemployment benefit income test in November 1980 and again in November 1982 were specifically designed to encourage temporary part-time and casual work. People are not totally excluded from eligibility until their weekly income reaches certain limits. The limits which apply vary according to the family circumstances of the applicant;
- d. the LFS unemployment estimates also exclude unpaid family helpers (i.e., in a business or on a farm) where they work for 15 hours or more without pay. Some of these people may be entitled to unemployment benefits; and
- e. the timing of payments made by DSS may affect comparisons. Persons paid in arrears may be included by DSS but not by the ABS in the LFS.

71. All of these factors point to possible categories of legitimate unemployment benefit recipients who would not be counted as unemployed according to the LFS definitions. There are factors working in the reverse direction as well:

- a. the LFS estimates include unemployed persons aged 15, whereas such people should not be included in DSS statistics because they are ineligible for unemployment benefit. LFS estimates also include unemployed males aged 65 and over and unemployed females aged 60 and over, whereas such people are also ineligible for unemployment benefit;
- b. the LFS estimates include unemployed married persons. Some of these would be ineligible for unemployment benefit because of their spouse's income;
- c. the LFS estimates include school leavers who become unemployed within four weeks before the survey date, whereas such people would be required to serve a six week waiting period before becoming eligible for unemployment benefit;
- d. there is a range of waiting periods for unemployment benefit entitlement - for example, one week in the case of a standard claim and up to twelve weeks for a person who has been disqualified from benefit as a result of refusal of employment; and
- e. full-time students are not eligible for unemployment benefits. However, some full-time students satisfy the LFS definition of unemployment.

The Labour Force

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the 1981 Population Census

72. The underlying concepts used to classify the population to labour force categories are the same in the census and the LFS. However, census statistics differ from LFS estimates for the following reasons:

a. their coverage, viz.:

CATEGORY	CENSUS	LFS
Members of Australian permanent defence forces -	includes	excludes
Overseas residents in Australia -	includes	excludes
Members of non-Australian defence forces and their dependants stationed in Australia -	includes	excludes
Australian residents absent overseas for six weeks or less -	excludes	includes

- b. the LFS estimates are derived using survey benchmarks which have been adjusted for census under-enumeration, whereas the census counts are based on answers from responding households with no adjustment for under-enumeration;
- c. census data are collected by self-enumeration (i.e., the householders fill in the questionnaire), whereas LFS data are obtained by trained interviewers. This latter approach allows much more refined definition of, and classification of persons to, labour force categories;
- d. for classifying persons as unemployed, the job search reference period is one week for the census and four weeks for the LFS and there is no availability criteria applied to census estimates of unemployment;
- e. in the LFS, separate questions are asked on the steps taken to find work, and whether the person is seeking full-time or part-time work. In the census, only one question is asked, viz., whether or not the person is 'looking for work' - the meaning of which is more generally defined than in the LFS;
- f. the census is taken at a specific point of time and the reference period is the week prior to the census. The LFS estimates relate to data collected over a two-week period beginning the Monday between the sixth and the twelfth day of each month, with the survey reference week being the preceding week. In addition, because of these timing factors, any comparison between 1981 Census and LFS data should be made using the July 1981 LFS data (not June 1981);
- g. the LFS statistics are estimates based on sample surveys; these estimates are subject to sampling variability and standard errors must be considered when using the results; and
- h. the extent of non-response to questions needed to determine labour force status is much higher in the census than in the LFS and this is a potentially significant source of discrepancy between the two sets of data. The methods of imputation are significantly different.

Job Vacancies

ABS Job Vacancies Survey and Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) Statistics

73. The ABS quarterly Survey of Job Vacancies yields for each State and Territory, estimates of vacancies in the manufacturing industry and for all other industries combined. The May quarter survey also collects data on the proportion of these vacancies registered with the CES. These estimates should be treated with caution as, in addition to sampling variability of the estimates, there are other factors which may affect their reliability, namely:

- a. errors in the recollection of employers as to whether they registered their vacancies with the CES; and
- b. possible inconsistencies by government bodies in reporting vacancies registered.

74. The CES also publishes figures of total vacancies registered with them. When comparing these figures with those of the ABS, a number of factors should be taken into consideration, viz:

- a. notification of vacancies to the CES is voluntary and many vacancies are not registered;
- b. the CES figures may include some vacancies already filled or cancelled by the date at which the figures are compiled, but about which the CES may not have been notified;
- c. they relate to vacancies which were unfilled at the Friday nearest the end of the month and which employers claimed could be filled if labour were supplied immediately or within the following month, whereas the survey estimates relate to jobs available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action has been taken; and
- d. the ABS excludes vacancies of less than one day's duration. A very large proportion of CES vacancies are filled within twenty-four hours of notification.

Earnings

ABS Population Surveys and Employer-Based Surveys

75. Earnings data from these sources will differ mainly because of differences in coverage and in reporting units.

76. The main source of earnings data from population surveys is the supplementary survey on the weekly earnings of employees conducted each August. The data from this survey are based on a multi-stage area sample of dwellings and the information is obtained from occupants of those selected dwellings. In many cases information about the earnings of occupants is based on the knowledge of one person. It is considered that there may be some understatement in the level of earnings from surveys because of imperfect knowledge or recall on the part of the person providing the information or because they may report net pay rather than gross pay, as asked. In the employer-based surveys, the information is obtained directly from those private and government employers included.

77. The supplementary survey estimates relate to all wage and salary earners, whereas the employer-based surveys exclude wage and salary earners in agriculture and in private households employing staff. There are also more detailed definitional differences between these sources as to what constitutes 'employees' and 'earnings'. Neither series attempts to collect information on the earned incomes of self-employed persons.

78. Information on earnings is also obtained at infrequent intervals (generally every three years) in those Special Supplementary Surveys which collect data on individual and family income. These surveys are particularly useful in that they provide information on sources of income and its distribution, mean and median incomes, educational qualifications of income recipients, etc.

79. All of these series are based on sample surveys and the standard errors associated with the estimates differ.

80. It should be noted that while the population surveys can provide extensive demographic cross-classifications, the employer-based surveys can provide more accurate data on the composition of earnings, occupation and industry. In this sense, the various sources are complementary rather than competitive.

ATTACHMENT A

1. All Monthly Supplementary Surveys conducted since 1980 (a)

Year	Month	Supplementary Survey Topic	Publication Number
1981 Census of Population and Housing :			
<u>Principal Data Releases Containing Labour Force Statistics</u>			
Publications			
1. Publications which contain labour force data compiled from the 1981 Census are as follows:			
a. "Bulletin 2 : Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, New South Wales" (2435.0).			
This publication contains 40 detailed tables of information for the State as a whole including, in some cases, comparisons of data with several earlier censuses. This publication provides a good indication of the range of data which can be obtained for smaller areas from microfiche and magnetic tape sources; and			
b. "Bulletin 3 : Cross-Classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, New South Wales" (2444.0).			
This publication contains 75 tables of information for New South Wales as a whole, and the tables are grouped under five themes : birthplace, income, labour force, demography and social, and housing.			
Microfiche			
2. A very extensive range of data is available on microfiche for local government areas, statistical divisions, sub-divisions and districts, postcodes, urban centres, electoral divisions, collection districts, etc. Information is available in a number of formats:			
a. for areas with less than 100 persons, one page of data containing six tables of summary data;			
b. for areas with 100 or more persons, seven pages of data containing 34 tables;			
c. for areas with 5,000 or more persons, twenty-two pages of data containing 43 tables; and			
d. special tables of cross-classified characteristics, usually at broader geographic levels, and containing more detailed analysis than is available in the 'standard' releases (i.e., a. to c. above).			
July		Persons looking for work	6222.0
August		Weekly earnings of employees	6310.0
		Multiple job holdings	6216.0
September		Persons not in the labour force	6220.0

Magnetic Tape Files

3. A large quantity of 1981 Census data are available in the form of summary data on magnetic tape. For an extensive user of census data who has access to computer facilities, this is by far the most efficient method of accessing the data, because it not only allows users access in the same format as released in publications and microfiche, but also gives users the facility to aggregate and present data to suit their needs. Technical papers are available for each of these files to assist users. Files available include:

- a. the Collection District Master File (CDMF), which contains simple population and dwelling counts for every collection district in Australia;
- b. the Collection District Summary File (CDSF), which contains the 7 page/34 table format for every collection district in Australia;
- c. the Local Government Area Summary File (LGASF), which contains the 7 page/34 table format for every local government area in Australia;
- d. the matrix summary files (some of which are not yet available), which contain multi-dimensional cross-classified tables from which users can compile their own tables; and
- e. two sample unit record files, one containing a one per cent sample of persons and the other a one per cent sample of households. Information which would enable identification of individual persons or households is not included on these files. Also there are limitations on the geographical detail included in these files.

Information Papers

4. A wide range of information papers designed to assist users to easily understand census output have been released. The papers are designed to outline products available, provide explanations of the underlying concepts involved, list classifications used in processing, and provide information about limitations of the data.

ATTACHMENT B

1. All Monthly Supplementary Surveys conducted since 1980 (a)

Year	Month	Supplementary Survey Topic	Publication Number
1980	January	None	
	February	Labour force experience	6206.0
		Labour mobility	6209.0
		Educational attainment	6235.0
	March	Persons not in the labour force	6220.0
		School leavers	(b)
		Health insurance	4335.0
		Assisted and unassisted migrants	3406.0
	April	None	
	May	Leavers from educational institutions	6227.0
		Persons ceasing full-time work	6238.0
	June	Child care arrangements	4401.0
	July	Persons looking for work	6222.0
		Internal migration	3408.0
		Labour force status and other characteristics of families	6224.0
	August	Housing occupancy and cost	8724.0
		Weekly earnings	6310.0
	September	Persons not in the labour force	6220.0
	October	State supplementary - Attitudes to penalties for crime in N.S.W.	4504.1
	November	Stocks of appliances (Australian Energy Survey)	8212.0
	December	None	
1981	January	None	
	February	Labour force experience	6206.0
		Labour mobility	6209.0
		Educational attainment	6235.0
	March	Persons not in the labour force	6220.0
		School leavers	6227.0
		Health insurance	4335.0
	April	None	
	May	Leavers from educational institutions	6227.0
		Persons looking for work	6222.0
	June	Internal migration	3408.0
	July	None	
	August	Weekly earnings of employees	6310.0
		Multiple job holdings	6216.0
	September	Persons not in the labour force	6220.0

1. All Monthly Supplementary Surveys conducted since 1980 (a) (continued)

Year	Month	Supplementary Survey Topic	Publication Number
1981	October	None	
	November	Gross flows	n.y.p.
	December	None	
1982	January	None	
	February	Labour force experience	6206.0
		Labour mobility	6209.0
		Educational attainment	6235.0
	March	Persons not in the labour force	6220.0
		Health insurance	4335.0
	April	None	
	May	Transition from education to work	6227.0
	June	None	6224.0
	July	Persons looking for work	6222.0
		Internal migration	3408.0
		Methods of searching/finding jobs	6245.0
		Labour force status and other characteristics of families	6224.0
	August	Weekly earnings of employees	6310.0
	September	Persons not in the labour force	6220.0
	October	None	
	November	None	
	December	None	
1983	January	None	
	February	Labour force experience	6206.0
		Labour mobility	6209.0
		Educational attainment	6235.0
	March	Persons not in the labour force (short version)	6220.0
		Household telephone ownership	4110.0
		Health insurance	4335.0
		Rubella immunisation	4353.0
	April	None	
	May	Transition from education to work	6227.0
		Apprentices	6227.0
		Language survey	4503.0p
	June	Energy use - domestic appliances	8212.0
	July	Persons looking for work	6222.0
		Internal migration	n.y.p.
	August	Weekly earnings of employees	6310.0
		Non-wage fringe benefit	6332.0p
		Multiple jobholdings	n.y.p.

1. All Monthly Supplementary Surveys conducted since 1980 (a) (continued)

Year	Month	Supplementary Survey Topic	Publication Number
1983	September	Persons not in the labour force (long version)	6219.0p
		Persons intending to leave the labour force	n.y.p.
		Persons retired from full-time work	6237.0
	October	State supplementary - Public awareness and knowledge of selected welfare services in N.S.W.	4401.1
	November	Childrens immunisation and dental health	n.y.p.
	December	None	

(a) A list of the monthly supplementary surveys conducted prior to 1980 is available on request.

(b) Published in July 1980 issue of "Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0).

n.y.p. Not yet published.

p Preliminary.

2. All Monthly Supplementary Surveys proposed for 1984

Month	Supplementary Survey Topic	
January	None	
February	Labour force experience Labour mobility Educational attainment	
March	Persons not in the labour force Migrant status	
April	None	
May	Transition from education to work Apprentices Annual and long service leave Health insurance Economic status	n.y.p. 6502.0
June	Ex-service personnel and widows	n.y.p.
July	Persons looking for work Family status Internal migration	Dec 83 6318.0p n.y.p. Sep 83 6242.0p
August	Weekly earnings Employment benefits	Jun 83 4217.0p
September	Persons not in the labour force Retirement intentions	n.y.p.
October	State supplementary - Domestic energy usage and appliance acquisition in N.S.W.	n.y.p.
November	Child care	n.y.p.
December	None	

3. All National Monthly Supplementaries conducted or proposed for the period
1980-1984

Supplementary Survey Topic	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Annual and long service leave					"
Apprentices				"	"
Assisted and unassisted migrants	"				
Child care arrangements	"				"
Children's dental health				"	
Children's immunisation				"	
Economic status					"
Educational attainment	"	"	"	"	"
Energy use - domestic appliances				"	
Ex-service personnel and widows					"
Family status	"				"
Health insurance	"	"	"	"	"
Household telephone ownership				"	
Housing occupancy and cost	"				
Internal migration	"	"	"	"	"
Labour force experience	"	"	"	"	"
Labour mobility	"	"	"	"	"
Language				"	
Methods of searching/finding jobs			"		
Migrant status					"
Multiple jobholdings		"		"	
Non-wage employment benefits				"	"
Persons ceasing full-time work	"				
Persons looking for work	"	"	"	"	"
Persons not in the labour force	"	"	"	"	"
Persons who ceased full-time work				"	
Retirement intentions					"
Rubella immunisation				"	
School leavers	"	"	(a)	(a)	
Stocks of appliances	"				
Transition from education to work	"(b)"	"(b)"	"	"	"
Weekly earnings	"	"	"	"	"

Note: Details of topics enumerated prior to 1980 are available on request.

(a) Included as part of "Transition from education to work".

(b) Was known as "Leavers from educational institutions".

ATTACHMENT CSpecial Supplementary Surveys conducted

Survey Number and Topic	Period Held	Publication	
		Date	Number
<u>SSS1</u>			
Dental health (persons aged 15 and over)		Jun 80	4339.0
Employment benefits		Nov 80	6334.0
Sight, hearing and dental health (persons aged 2 to 14)	February to	Feb 80	4337.0
Sight problems and the use of glasses or contact lenses (persons aged 15 and over)	May 1979	Aug 80	4338.0
Working conditions		Dec 80	6335.0
<u>SSS2</u>			
Educational experience and intentions		Jun 81	4212.0
Income distribution, 1978-79	September to	Aug 82	6504.0
		Aug 82	4108.0
Individuals	December	Aug 81	6502.0
Families	1979	Feb 81	6506.0p
Income units		May 82	6523.0
Unemployed persons		Oct 80	6521.0
<u>SSS3</u>			
Handicapped persons	February	Dec 82	4343.0
Working hours	to May 1981	Aug 82	6338.0
		Jul 83	6339.0
<u>SSS4</u>			
Families	March	Dec 82	4407.0p
Alternative working arrangements	to	Dec 83	6341.0
Trade Union Members	June 1982	Apr 83	6325.0
<u>SSS5</u>			
Housing	September		n.y.p.
Income	to	Sep 83	6502.0
Workers' compensation	November		n.y.p.
Life assurance	1982		n.y.p.
Superannuation		Dec 83	6318.0p
Tradesmen			n.y.p.
Career paths of tradesmen		Sep 83	6242.0p
Reasons for completion or non-completion of secondary education		Jun 83	4217.0p
<u>SSS6</u>			
Health	January		n.y.p.
Crime victims	to		n.y.p.
Tourism and travel	December 1983		n.y.p.

n.y.p.. Not yet published
p Preliminary

ATTACHMENT DPopulation Survey Regions in N.S.W.Metropolitan (Sydney Statistical Division)

Gosford-Wyong Statistical Sub-division
 Central Sydney Statistical Sub-division
 Northern Sydney Statistical Sub-division
 Western Sydney Statistical Sub-division
 South-Western Sydney Statistical Sub-division
 Southern Sydney Statistical Sub-division
 Inner-Western Sydney Statistical Sub-division

Extra-metropolitan (balance of N.S.W.)

Hunter Statistical Division : Newcastle Statistical District
 Hunter Statistical Division : balance of Hunter Statistical Division
 Illawarra Statistical Division : Wollongong Statistical District
 Illawarra Statistical Division : balance of Illawarra Statistical Division
 Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division
 Mid-North Coast Statistical Division (includes Lord Howe Island)
 Northern Statistical Division
 North-Western Statistical Division
 Central West Statistical Division: Bathurst-Orange Statistical District
 Central West Statistical Division: balance Central West Statistical Division
 South-Eastern Statistical Division
 Murrumbidgee Statistical Division: Wagga Wagga Statistical District
 Murrumbidgee Statistical Division: balance of Murrumbidgee Statistical Division
 Murray Statistical Division
 Far Western Statistical Division

The Deputy Commonwealth Statistician issues a large range of publications presenting statistics relating to New South Wales. All of these are obtainable from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney.

The New South Wales Year Book presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of the State, and describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State. The Pocket Year Book and New South Wales in Brief contain a wide range of statistical and other material in compact form and are useful for handy reference. More recent statistics are available in the Monthly Summary of Statistics. The Handbook of Local Statistics presents a selection of the more important statistics available for geographical areas of the State. More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the above publications are available in the various Subject Bulletins, which range from preliminary monthly statements to detailed bulletins presenting the results of periodic censuses, etc. A complete list of New South Wales statistical publications appears on the outside back cover. A selection of the more important subject bulletins is shown below.

Catalogue No.	Publication	Month of Issue	Price	
			Excl. postage	Incl. postage
			\$	\$
1301.1	New South Wales Year Book, No. 68, 1983 (hardcover)	Jan. 1984	23.00	25.00
1301.1	New South Wales Year Book, No. 68, 1983 (softcover)	Jan. 1984	18.00	20.00
1302.1	Pocket Year Book of New South Wales, 1983	May 1983	2.00	2.50
1303.1	New South Wales in Brief, 1983	May 1983	Free	Free
1304.1	Handbook of Local Statistics, 1983	Nov. 1983	1.50	2.20
1305.1	Monthly Summary of Statistics, June 1984	June 1984	1.00	1.70
	Census 1981, Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas			
2401.1	Part 1, Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions	Feb. 1983	1.50	2.20
2402.1	Part 2, Balance of State	Feb. 1983	3.10	4.30
3101.1	Population and Migration, 1982	Jan. 1984	1.00	1.70
3206.1	Estimated Resident Population of Municipalities and Shires, June 1982	Sept. 1983	Free	Free
3208.1	Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Local Government Areas, 1976 to 1981	Sept. 1983	1.00	1.70
3301.1	Summary of Vital Statistics, 1982	Nov. 1983	Free	Free
3302.1	Causes of Death, 1982	Feb. 1984	1.50	2.20
3303.1	Perinatal Deaths, 1982	Jan. 1984	1.00	1.70
3305.1	Marriages, 1982	Sept. 1983	Free	Free
3306.1	Births, 1982	Dec. 1983	1.00	1.70
3307.1	Deaths, 1982	Jan. 1984	1.00	1.70
4202.1	Schools, 1982	Nov. 1983	1.00	1.70
4203.1	Tertiary Education, 1981	Apr. 1983	Free	Free
4307.1	Census of Hospital and Nursing Home Inpatients, August 1981	Sept. 1983	Free	Free
4502.1	Higher Criminal Courts, 1982	Apr. 1984	1.00	1.70
5502.1	Local Government Finance, 1981	June 1983	1.50	2.20
6201.1	The Labour Force, (quarterly) February 1984	June 1984	Free	Free
7221.1	Livestock and Livestock Products, 1982-83	May 1984	1.70	2.40
7321.1	Crops and Pastures, 1982-83	May 1984	1.70	2.40
7322.1	Fruit, 1982-83	Mar. 1984	1.00	1.70
7411.1	Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs, 1982-83	Apr. 1984	1.00	1.70
7501.1	Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, 1982-83	June 1984	Free	Free
	Census of Manufacturing Establishments -			
8201.1	Summary of Operations, by Industry Class, 1981-82	Aug. 1983	Free	Free
8202.1	Details of Operations by Industry, 1981-82	Sept. 1983	1.00	1.70
8203.1	Small Area Statistics, by Industry, 1981-82	Oct. 1983	1.00	1.70
8401.1	Mining, 1981-82	Aug. 1983	1.50	2.20
8608.1	Tourist Accommodation, December Quarter 1983	Apr. 1984	Free	Free
8731.1	Building Approvals, (monthly) April 1984	June 1984	Free	Free
8741.1	Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities July-September 1983	May 1984	Free	Free
8752.1	Building Activity, September Quarter, 1983	Apr. 1984	1.00	1.70
9301.1	Motor Vehicle Census, September 1982	Aug. 1983	Free	Free